



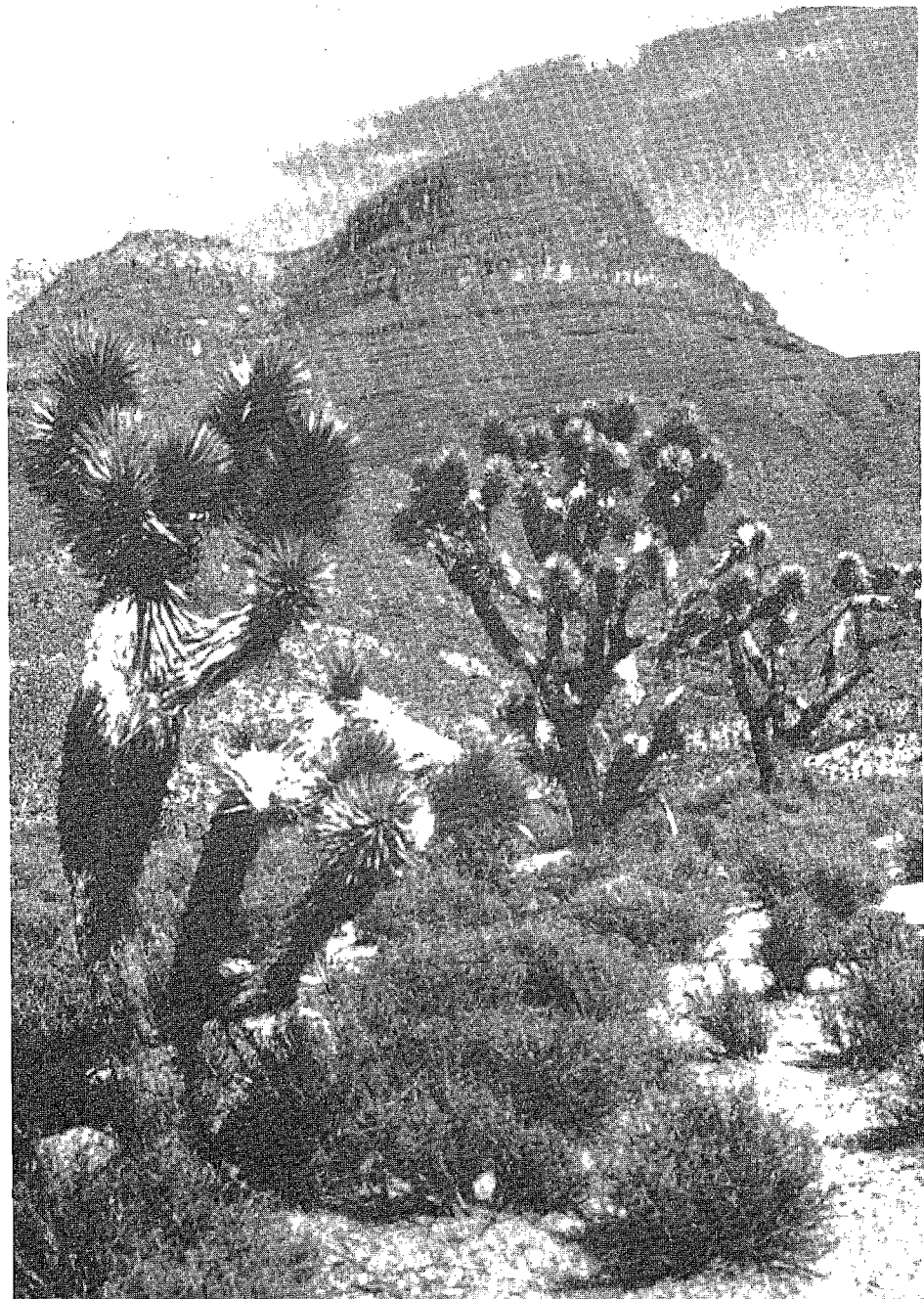
**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management**

**Kingman Resource Area**

**September 1993**



# **Kingman Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement**



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of the nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of the land and water resources, protecting fish and wildlife and preserving the environmental and cultural values of the national parks and historical places, providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

BLM/AZ/PL-93/009-4410

# **KINGMAN RESOURCE AREA**

## **PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**September 1993**

**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Kingman Resource Area**

Dear Reader:

The document accompanying this letter is the Kingman Resource Area proposed Resource Management Plan and final Environmental Impact Statement. This final Environmental Impact Statement analyzes the impacts expected from implementing the proposed Resource Management Plan. The Plan, if approved, will guide the BLM in its management of the Kingman Resource Area covering parts of Mohave, Yavapai and Coconino counties.

The proposed Plan is a modified version of the preferred alternative in the Draft Kingman Resource Area Resource Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement published in November 1990. **All changes from the draft, or new information added to this document, have been highlighted for the convenience of the reader by printing in bold type.**

The Bureau's planning process includes an opportunity for administrative review via a plan protest to the BLM Director, should a reader believe that approval of the proposed Resource Management Plan would be in error (see 43 CFR 1610.5-2.). Careful adherence to these guidelines will assist in preparing a protest assuring the greatest consideration to each point of view.

Only those persons or organizations who participated in the planning process leading to this proposed Resource Management Plan may protest. If Kingman Resource Area records do not indicate any involvement in any stage in the preparation of this Plan, the protest will be dismissed without further review.

A protesting party may raise only those issues which he or she submitted for the record during the planning process. New issues raised in the protest period should be directed to the Phoenix District Manager or the Kingman Resource Area Manager for consideration in plan implementation, as potential plan amendments or as otherwise appropriate.

The period for filing a plan protest begins when the Environmental Protection Agency publishes in the *Federal Register* its Notice of Availability of the final Environmental Impact Statement containing the proposed Resource Management Plan. The protest period extends for 30 days. There is no provision for any extension of time. To be considered "timely," a protest must be postmarked no later than the last day of the protest period. Also, although not a requirement, it is suggested that protests be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Protests must be filed in writing to:

Bureau of Land Management  
Division of Planning and Environmental Coordination  
1849 C Street NW  
(406 L Street)  
Washington, DC 20240

In order to be considered complete, each protest must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1. The name, mailing address, telephone number and interest of the person filing the protest.
2. A statement of the issue or issues being protested.
3. A statement of the part or parts of this proposed Resource Management Plan being protested. To the extent possible, this should be done by reference to specific pages, paragraphs, sections, tables, maps, etc., included in this document.
4. A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues submitted during the planning process or a reference to the date the issue or issues were discussed for the record.
5. A concise statement explaining why the BLM State Director's decision is believed to be incorrect. *This is a critical part of the protest.* Take care to document all relevant facts. As much as possible, reference or cite the planning documents, environmental analysis documents, available planning records, i.e., meeting minutes or summaries, correspondence, etc. A protest which merely expresses disagreement with the Arizona State Director's proposed decision without any data will not provide the benefit of this information and insight. In this case, the Director's review will be based on the existing analysis and supporting data.

Sincerely,



G. L. Cheniae  
District Manager

# KINGMAN RESOURCE AREA

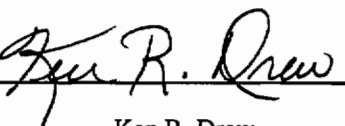
## PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Draft ( )      Final (X)


The United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

1. Type of Action: Administrative (X)    Legislative ( )
2. Abstract: This Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement describes and analyzes alternatives, including a No Action Alternative, for managing the public lands and resources in the Kingman Resource Area, Arizona.
3. Comments were requested from the individuals, groups and agencies listed in Chapter V.
4. For further information contact:  
  
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FTS 700-261-0200
5. Draft filed with the Environmental Protection Agency: November 27, 1990.
6. Protests must be filed with the Director (760) no later than 30 days after the date this document was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency.

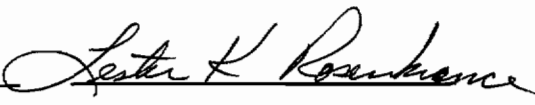
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Area Manager  
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Concur:

  
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Phoenix District Office

Approved:

  
Lester K. Rosenkrance  
State Director  
Arizona State Office

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
----------------------	-------------

## **CHAPTER 1: PURPOSE & NEED**

Introduction .....	1
Purpose and Need .....	1
Description of the Planning Area .....	1
Planning Process .....	3
Planning Issues, Criteria, and Management Concerns .....	3
Issues Considered But Not Analyzed .....	15

## **CHAPTER II DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES**

Introduction .....	17
Plan Objectives and Guidelines .....	17
Resource Area Goals .....	17
Management Guidelines .....	18
Development of Alternatives .....	19
Management Guidance Common to All Alternatives .....	19
Alternative 1 (Current Management) .....	34
Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative) .....	60
Alternative 3 .....	112
Alternatives Considered but Not Analyzed .....	120

## **CHAPTER III AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

Introduction .....	157
Mineral Resources .....	157
Lands Actions .....	161
Soil and Vegetation Resources .....	163
Water and Air Resources .....	163
Watershed Management .....	163
Vegetative Products .....	167
Rangeland Management .....	169
Cultural Resources .....	171
Recreation Management .....	172
Wilderness Resources .....	173
Wild and Scenic Rivers .....	174
Wildlife Habitat Management .....	177
Special Status Species Management .....	180
Riparian Area Management .....	180
Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Management .....	180
Socioeconomic Factors .....	183

## **CHAPTER IV ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

Introduction .....	191
Analysis Guidelines .....	191
General Assumptions .....	191
Impact Analysis by Alternative .....	191
Alternative 1 (Current Management) .....	191
Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative) .....	207
Alternative 3 .....	221
Cumulative Impacts .....	229
Irreversible and Irrecoverable Commitments of Resources .....	229
Short-Term Use versus Long-Term Productivity .....	229

## **CHAPTER V CONSULTATION & COORDINATION**

Introduction .....	231
Scoping (Issue Identification) .....	231
Public Involvement and Consultation (draft) .....	231
Public Involvement and Consultation (proposed plan) .....	233
List of Preparers .....	234
List of Agencies, Organizations and Persons to Whom Copies of the Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement were Sent .....	235
Section 7 Consultation .....	238
Public Comments on Draft .....	242
Responses to Public Comments .....	381
Transcripts of Hearings and Meetings .....	390
Responses to Transcripts .....	426
BLM Response Letters to Commentors .....	427

## **APPENDICES**

1. Allotment Status and Summary of Rangeland Program .....	459
2. Cultural Resources Management Guidelines .....	461
3. Alternative 1 Public Lands Identified for Disposal .....	465
4. Alternative 1 Recreation and Public Purposes Disposal Areas .....	470
5. Alternative 1 Communication Sites .....	471
6. Special Status Species .....	472
7. Riparian Areas .....	477
8. Alternative 1 Legal Vehicular Access Acquisitions .....	479
9. Alternative 1 Resource Acquisitions .....	483
10. Alternative 2 Mineral Closure for Special Values .....	487
11. Alternative 2 Mineral Closure in Riparian Area .....	491
12. Alternative 2 Proposed Disposal Area .....	496
13. Alternative 2 Lands Removal from Management Framework Plan Disposal Areas .....	503
14. Public Lands in Coconino County .....	504
15. Withdrawals and Classifications .....	505
16. Public Water Reserves .....	506
17. Alternatives 2 and 3 Proposed Recreation and Public Purposes Disposal Areas .....	507
18. Alternative 2 Designated Communication Sites .....	508
19. Allotments and Watershed Categories .....	509
20. Acquisitions for Resource Values .....	511
21. Acquisitions for Regional Park and Wildlife Corridors .....	521
22. Alternative 2 Acquisitions for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern .....	524
23. Alternative 2 Legal Vehicular Access Acquisitions .....	533
24. Alternative 2 Roads and Trails to be Improved .....	534
25. Alternative 3 Proposed New Disposal Areas .....	535
26. Alternative 3 Mineral Closures in Riparian Areas .....	535
27. Alternative 3 Acquisitions for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern .....	540
28. Mineral Potential Classification System .....	548
29. Production Totals by Mineral Districts .....	549
30. Management Framework Plan Decisions with Resource Management Plan Proposals .....	552

GLOSSARY .....	595
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REFERENCES .....	605
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## FIGURES

1. Steps in the Resource Management Planning Process .....	4
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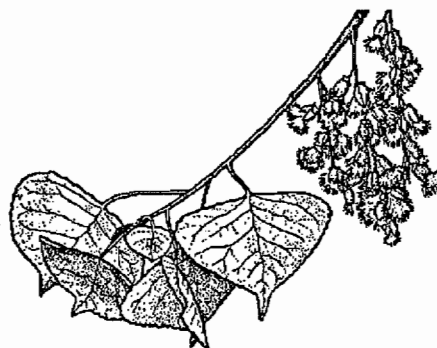
## TABLES

1. Federal Mineral Estate in Wilderness Areas .....	27
2. Wild and Scenic Rivers .....	46
3. Percent Forage Allocation Ratios .....	51
4. Management Framework Plans .....	53
5. Priority of Management on Riparian Areas .....	57
6. Resource Acquisitions .....	59
7. Special Recreation Management Areas .....	75
8. Proposed Recreation Sites .....	78
9. Alternative 2 Off-Highway Vehicle Designations .....	79
10. Percent Forage Allocation Ratios .....	84
11. Alternative 2 Summary of Management Prescriptions for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern .....	89
12. Alternative 2 Mineral Closures .....	94
13. Alternative 3 Off-Highway Vehicle Designations .....	113
14. Alternative 3 Summary of Management Prescriptions for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern .....	127
15. Alternative 3 Mineral Closures .....	131
16. Summary of Changes by Alternative .....	133
17. Resource Monitoring and Evaluation Plan .....	145
18. Summary of Impacts by Alternative .....	152
19. Mineral Resources Potential Rating .....	155
20. Acres Disturbed by Mining .....	161
21. Descriptions of Major Land Resource Areas and Subresource Units .....	164
22. Watershed Categories .....	167
23. Selective Management Categories .....	169
24. Cultural Sites Recorded as of 1990 .....	172
25. Visual Resource Class-Objectives Acreages .....	173
26. Big Game Species .....	178
27. Acres within Herd Management Areas .....	182
28. <i>Table 28 deleted from this document</i>	
29. Age and Sex Distribution .....	183
30. Household Characteristics .....	183
31. Selected Areas: Population .....	183
32. 2000-2040 Arizona County/Community Population Projections .....	184
33. Employment Structure .....	184
34. Average Employment .....	185
35. Personal Income by Major Source .....	186
36. Arizona County Intergovernmental Revenue - Mohave and Yavapai Counties .....	187
37. Arizona County Other Revenues - Mohave and Yavapai Counties .....	188
38. Arizona Tax Revenues - Bullhead City and Kingman .....	188
39. Arizona Intergovernmental Revenue - Bullhead City and Kingman .....	189

40. Arizona Cities Other Revenue - Bullhead City and Kingman .....	190
41. Impacts to Priority Cultural Resource Areas by Alternative .....	199

## MAPS

1. Planning Area Location .....	2
2. Designated Wilderness .....	28
3. No Surface Occupancy - Alternative 1 .....	35
4. Mineral Withdrawals - Alternative 1 .....	36
5. Land Disposals - Alternative 1 .....	37
6. Grazing Restrictions - Alternative 1 .....	41
7. Off-Highway Vehicle Designations - Alternative 1 .....	43
8. Wild and Scenic River Nominations .....	45
9. Bighorn Sheep-Wild Burro Joint Use Areas .....	52
9a. Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas .....	56
10. Mineral Withdrawals - Alternative 2 .....	61
11. No Surface Occupancy - Alternative 2 .....	62
12. No Mineral Material Disposal - Alternative 2 .....	63
13. Land Disposals - Alternative 2 .....	64
14. Utility Corridors .....	68
15. Designated Communication Sites .....	69
16. Grazing Restrictions - Alternative 2 .....	73
17. Recreation Sites - Alternative 2 .....	77
18. Off-Highway Vehicle Designations - Alternative 2 .....	80
19. Visual Resource Management Classes Alternative 2 .....	81
20. Wildlife Movement Corridors - Alternative 2 .....	82
21. Alternative 2 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern .....	96
22. Mineral Withdrawals - Alternative 3 .....	114
23. No Surface Occupancy - Alternative 3 .....	115
24. No Mineral Material Disposals - Alternative 3 .....	116
25. Land Disposals - Alternative 3 .....	117
26. Grazing Restrictions - Alternative 3 .....	118
27. Off-Highway Vehicle Designations - Alternative 3 .....	119
28. Alternative 3 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern .....	121
29. Halite and Gypsum Deposits .....	159
30. Sand and Gravel .....	160
31. Soil Salinity .....	168
32. Allotment Boundaries .....	170
33. Bighorn Sheep Habitat .....	179
34. Desert Tortoise Habitat Categories .....	181
35. High Potential Locatable Mineral Areas and Disposals - Alternative 1 .....	192
36. High Potential Locatable Mineral Areas and Disposals - Alternative 2 .....	208



## SUMMARY

### INTRODUCTION

This proposed Resource Management Plan and final Environmental Impact Statement identifies and analyzes alternatives for managing public lands and resources administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Kingman Resource Area. The Resource Management Plan will guide the management of public lands, associated resources and diverse multiple uses on the resource area over the next 20 years. Acreages shown in this Resource Management Plan are approximate.

The BLM's land use planning is accomplished under the authority of and in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. This draft was prepared by an interdisciplinary team and the resource area staff. The plan is the result of a concentrated step-by-step planning effort over the past five years and substantial public involvement and consultation. The BLM Phoenix District Office and the Arizona State Office provided technical assistance and review.

### CHANGES TO THE DRAFT

All changes to the draft, or new information added to this document, have been highlighted for the convenience of the reader by printing in bold type.

### THE PLANNING AREA

The planning area includes the bulk of the public lands within the resource area. The eastern boundary of the planning area coincides with 113 degrees west longitude. However, the resource area extends farther east to the Coconino/Navajo county line. The area encompasses 2.4 million acres of public land surface and 2.0 million acres of federal minerals in northwestern Arizona south of Lake Mead and the Hualapai Indian Reservation. Much of the public lands is characterized by large areas of checkerboard or intermingled ownership.

The planning area is a vast and interesting area rich in natural and cultural resources. Important forage, wildlife, mineral, archaeological, scenic, recreation, watershed, woodland and other values are present on these public lands.

A wide variety of multiple uses occurs in the planning area and public use has increased steadily in recent years, due to the increased population in and around Kingman and Bullhead City. The resources available and associated uses are important to the general public as well as local communities.

### THE PLANNING PROCESS

This document was prepared in accordance with BLM planning regulations. Decisions made for implementing the Resource Management Plan will update or, in some cases, replace land use planning decisions in the Cerbat Mountains (1974), Black Mountains (1975) and Hualapai-Aquarius (1982) management framework plans. These management framework plans have guided public land management

on the resource area since their completion. Substantial changes have occurred in the planning area since completion of the management framework plans. These changes necessitate updating the land use planning for the area.

The planning criteria established the legal parameters and management goals that directed the development of the Resource Management Plan. The basic criteria used came from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and BLM Supplemental Program Guidance.

Objectives are an integral part of the planning process. They guide proposed management in development and evaluation of the alternatives. The planning area-wide objectives are found in Chapter II.

### MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Recognizing that some public lands are more sensitive to multiple uses than others because of special qualities, concerns or conflicts, three areas have been identified to guide management. They are referred to as General Management Areas, Areas Requiring Special Management and the portion of the resource area east of the planning area boundary.

#### General Management Areas

Most of the resource area consists of lands containing a wide variety of resources and values that require continued multiple use management. These lands generally do not contain unusual characteristics, or are not subject to unusual demands requiring special management attention.

Management guidelines for these areas would remain similar to current management practices which are considered adequate. Existing laws, regulations, policies and procedures would be followed. The following management guidelines would apply.

- Designate off-highway vehicle use as open or limited to existing roads, trails and washes.
- Issue sale and free-use permits as appropriate for vegetative products and mineral materials.
- Provide for semiprimitive motorized and non-motorized recreation.
- Lands determined to be necessary for community expansion could be transferred out of federal ownership; the preferred method would be through exchange.

#### Areas Requiring Special Management

The remaining lands have characteristics that include important scenic values and exceptional natural features that offer quality recreational opportunities in remote backcountry settings. With few exceptions, these lands are generally not developed. They have been identified by the public and the BLM as having unique resource



values, such as threatened and endangered species, and would require special management.

Management guidelines for these public lands would be focused on the enhancement of various resource values, while allowing for multiple use. The BLM would manage authorized uses and prepare management prescriptions to protect unique resource values. The following management guidelines would apply.

- close and rehabilitate roads where no public or administrative need exists to keep them open
- designate off-highway vehicle use as limited or closed
- implement special coordinated resource management plans to protect the fragile character and unique resource values of specific areas
- provide for semiprimitive motorized and non-motorized recreation.

### Area East of the Planning Area

Management of all resources on these lands will be administered in accordance with the appropriate provisions contained in the selected Resource Management Plan.

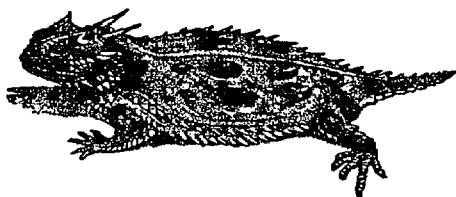
This area includes 7,717 acres of public surface estate and approximately 80,000 acres of subsurface mineral estate in Yavapai and Coconino counties.

### PLANNING ISSUES

This document is issue driven. The planning effort focuses on resolving major issues associated with management of public lands in the planning area.

There is high public interest and concern about how public lands and associated resources are and will be managed in the future. Scoping meetings held to obtain public input and follow-up staff work by the planning team identified six major planning issues for resolution in this document. These issues are the focus of this planning effort and they are addressed and tracked throughout this document. The six issues are listed below and explained in more detail in the Planning Issues section of Chapter I.

- Issue 1: (a) Recreation Planning  
(b) Off-Highway Vehicles
- Issue 2: Special Area Designations
- Issue 3: Wildlife Habitat/Threatened and  
Endangered Species
- Issue 4: Riparian/Wetland Area Management
- Issue 5: Land Tenure
- Issue 6: Salable, Locatable and Leasable Minerals



### MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

Management decisions and guidance common to all alternatives are also provided in this Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. They are from existing management framework plans, activity plans and the laws, regulations and policies by which the BLM is directed. Common management direction involves portions of the following resource programs: lands, minerals, rangeland/vegetation, woodland, wild horses and burros, special status species, wildlife habitat, riparian habitat, cultural resources, soil, water and air, fire management, hazardous materials, recreation, wilderness, transportation/access maintenance, law enforcement and environmental management.

### PROPOSED ACTIONS

Actions proposed in this document will apply only to public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management

### ACCESS TO PRIVATE LANDS

The public is encouraged to respect private property. Access, other than via a public road as defined under Federal or Arizona Statute, across private lands is at the discretion of the private landowner and can be assured only by asking for and receiving permission from the landowner.

### ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

*Alternative 1 (Current Management)* represents the continuation of present management as prescribed in existing management framework plans and as summarized in the Management Situation Analysis. *Alternative 1* is the *No Action Alternative* for the Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. *Alternative 2, the Preferred Alternative*, contains decisions the interdisciplinary team believes represent the best combination of actions allowing resource uses while protecting the environment. *Alternative 3* increases the area closed to mineral material disposals, places smaller areas under special management, adds one disposal area, increases recreation facilities, closes areas to livestock grazing to protect unique resources and excludes wild horses from the Marble Canyon use area within the Cerbat Herd Management Area.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Environmental impacts of the three alternatives have been analyzed and are described in Chapter IV and summarized at the end of Chapter II in Table 18. The impacts depict the projected changes that would occur to the environment if the alternative was implemented.

The cumulative impact section addresses the degree and extent of the cumulative impacts on the environment. Cumulative impacts include the impact on the environment which results from the incremental changes from various actions when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable changes. Cumulative impacts can also result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place.



# CHAPTER I

## PURPOSE AND NEED

### INTRODUCTION

The Kingman Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement will guide the Kingman Resource Area in managing 2.4 million acres of public land surface and 2.0 million acres of federal minerals for the next 20 years. This Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement was prepared under the authority of Sections 201 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, which requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop land use plans for all public lands. The Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement conforms to the Bureau planning regulations (43 CFR 1600).

The National Environmental Policy Act requires all federal agencies to prepare an environmental impact statement on any major federal action. The environmental impact statement analyzes the environmental impacts of implementing the preferred Resource Management Plan and alternatives and was prepared under the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act. This final Environmental Impact Statement is not a decision-making document. Decisions are made in the Record of Decision.

### PURPOSE AND NEED

This Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement focuses on resolving planning issues associated with the future management of public lands in the Kingman Resource Area. The public lands in the planning area are rich in wildlife, archaeological, scenic, recreational, mineral and forage values. The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) overall goal is to provide quality multiple use and sustained yield management of the public lands.

The planning issues were identified by the resource area's specialists, the district management team and the public during the scoping process. The scoping process is designed to determine the issues to be resolved by the Resource Management Plan. This process began with the publishing of the Notice of Intent to prepare the Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement in the *Federal Register* on September 27, 1988. Following the publishing of the notice of intent, the BLM sent letters to people who had stated an interest in participating in the planning process, stating where and

when the public scoping meetings would be held and the preliminary issues to be discussed at the meetings. See Chapter V "Consultation and Coordination" for a documentation of the meetings held during the scoping process.

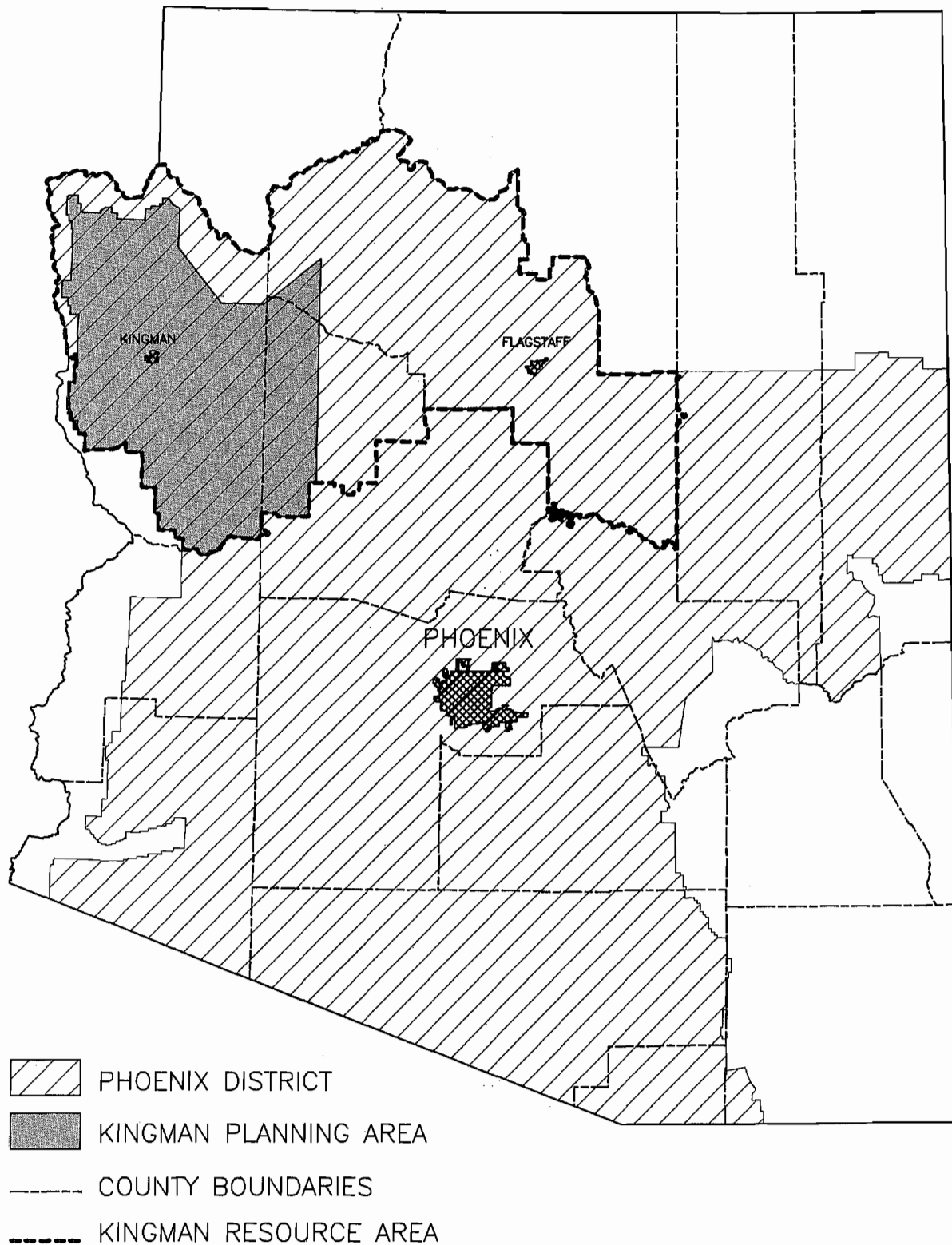
The Kingman Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement does not address two issues identified during the scoping process: wilderness and livestock grazing. These two issues were discussed and analyzed in separate environmental impact statements. The decisions made on the Cerbat/Black Mountains (BLM, 1978) and Hualapai-Aquarius (BLM, 1981) grazing environmental impact statements, and the recommendations in the Upper Sonoran (BLM, 1987), Phoenix (BLM, 1987) and Arizona Mohave (BLM, 1989) wilderness environmental impact statements will be adopted as the management direction for these two programs in the Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. All of the documents listed above can be reviewed at the Kingman Resource Area office. A very limited scope of livestock grazing is addressed only as it relates to other issues, to ephemeral grazing management and to allocation of forage on acquired lands. The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 created nine wilderness areas in the resource area.

This Resource Management Plan will replace land use decisions in the three existing framework management plans -- Cerbat Mountains, Black Mountains and Hualapai-Aquarius -- which have guided the BLM's management of public lands in the Kingman Resource Area for the past 11 to 14 years. Those management framework plan decisions still valid are being carried forward and incorporated in this Resource Management Plan, either in total or as modified. Decisions considered to be no longer valid are dropped.

### Description of the Planning Area

The planning area in northwestern Arizona, south of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, contains 2,420,688 acres of public land surface and 1,965,625 acres of federal minerals. The federal government does not own the minerals under 455,063 acres of public land. These lands are in Mohave and Yavapai counties, Arizona (see Map 1). Public lands in Mohave and Yavapai counties

# PLANNING AREA LOCATION



Map 1

are, for the most part, well blocked with several large checkerboarded areas. A total of 7,717 acres of public land occurs in Coconino County as isolated and scattered tracts. The BLM also administers approximately 80,000 acres of federal mineral estate outside the planning area in Coconino and Yavapai counties.

## Planning Process

The BLM resource management planning process consists of nine steps, described below and shown in Figure 1.

### Step 1: Identification of Issues, Concerns and Opportunities

Step 1 identifies major problems, concerns and opportunities associated with the management of public lands in the Resource Management Plan area. Issues are identified by the public, the BLM and other governmental entities. The planning process focuses on resolving the identified planning issues.

### Step 2: Development of Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are the policies, laws, regulations and guidelines that should be used for resolving issues, developing alternatives and choosing a proposed plan.

### Step 3: Inventory Data and Information Collection

This step involves the collection and assembly of biological, physical, social or economic information needed to resolve the planning issues. The inventory information is used in determining how the public land resources will respond to each of the alternatives.

### Step 4: Analysis of the Management Situation

The Management Situation Analysis describes the ways the BLM currently manages the planning area's public lands and discusses opportunities to better manage these lands.

### Step 5: Formulation of Alternatives

At this point, the BLM formulates a range of alternatives for managing the resources in the Resource Management Plan area. The range of alternatives is developed to resolve the planning issues and to address management concerns in the Resource Management Plan area.

### Step 6: Estimation of Effects of Alternatives

This step involves estimating and analyzing the environmental effects of implementing each of the alternatives. These effects are compared before a preferred alternative is selected.

### Step 7: Selection of the Preferred Alternative

From information generated during steps 1 through 6, the BLM selects a preferred alternative, prepares a draft Kingman Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and distributes the draft for public review.

### Step 8: Selection of the Resource Management Plan

From the results of public review and comment, the BLM selects a proposed Resource Management Plan and publishes it with a final Environmental Impact Statement. A final decision is made after a 30-day protest period following filing of the proposed Resource Management Plan/final Environmental Impact Statement with the Environmental Protection Agency.

### Step 9: Monitoring and Evaluation

This step involves the collection and analysis of long-term resource condition and trend data to determine the plan's effectiveness in resolving issues and to assure that the plan is achieving the desired results. Monitoring continues from the time the Resource Management Plan is adopted until changing conditions require a revision of the entire plan or any portion of it.

## Planning Issues, Criteria and Management Concerns

The BLM planning regulations, 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1600, equate land use planning with problem solving and issue resolution. An issue is defined as an opportunity, conflict or problem regarding the use or management of public lands and resources.

Planning criteria are the standards, rules and measures used to guide data collection and alternative formulation. These criteria guide final plan selection. Planning criteria are taken from laws and regulations, BLM manuals and directives and concerns expressed in meetings and in consultations with the public and other agencies.

Management concerns are nonissue-related procedures or land use allocations that have proven during the preparation of this Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement to need changing. Management concerns focus on use conflicts, requirements or conditions that cannot be resolved administratively and did not, during initial public scoping, appear to meet the criteria to qualify as planning issues.

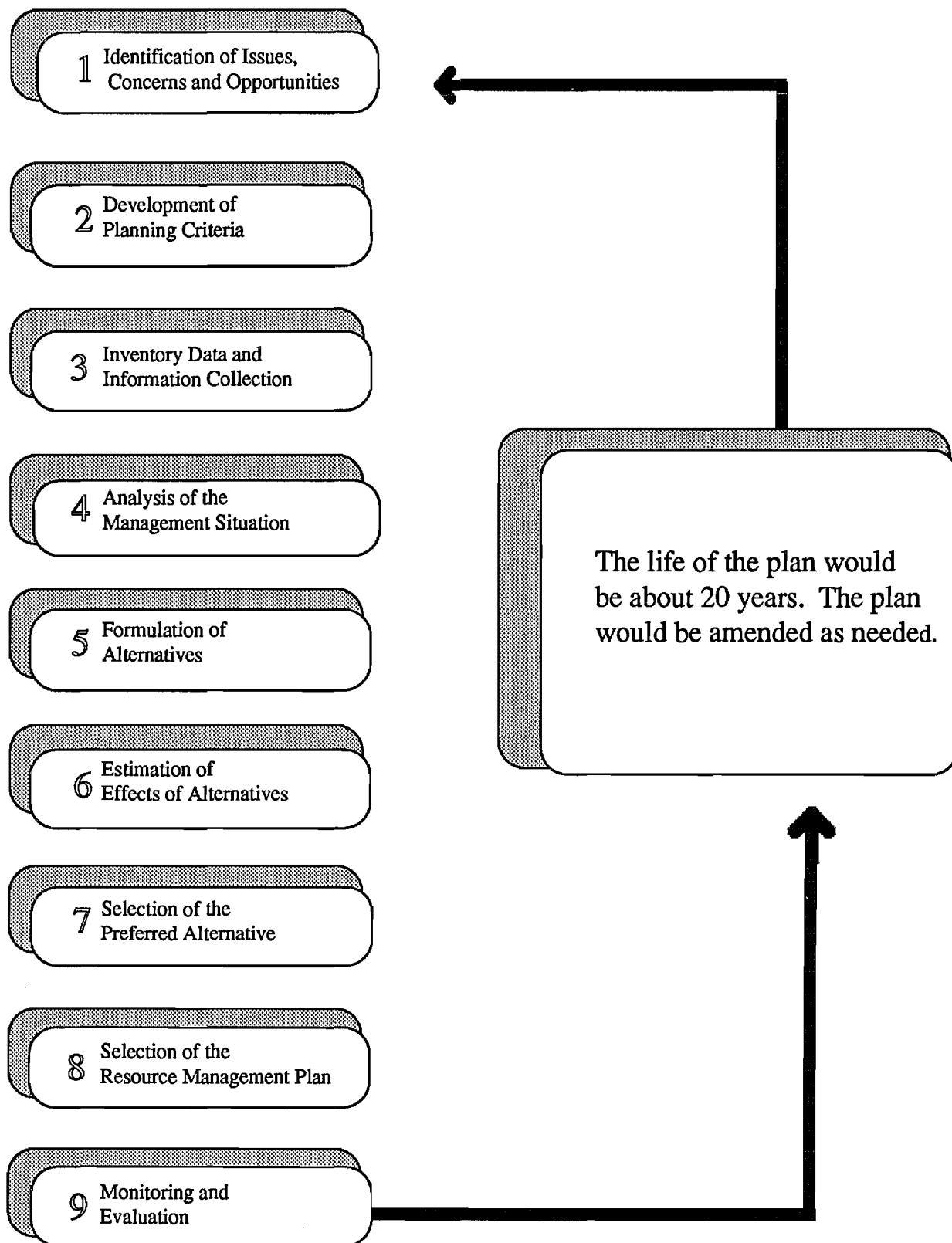
The following planning issues, management concerns and associated planning criteria were selected for resolution in the Kingman Resource Management Plan.

### ISSUE 1a: RECREATION PLANNING FOR SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT, PROJECT PLANNING, FACILITIES, VISITOR SERVICES AND RECREATION 2000 IMPLEMENTATION

Increasing population, leisure time, mobility and disposable income are rapidly expanding public demand for recreation opportunities, recreation facilities, visitor services and resource protection measures in the Kingman Resource Area. Most notably, demographics in the resource area are rapidly changing. Kingman, Dolan Springs, Meadview, Sacramento Valley and Bullhead City/Laughlin are growing communities, particularly for retired persons. The median age of the nation's population is increasing, and the BLM should address the needs of older citizens in the future. There is an intense interest in recreation on the surrounding public lands.

## STEPS IN THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Figure 1



Commercial and public recreational developments are expected to increase throughout Mohave County on Indian reservations and along the Colorado River. Laughlin, Nevada is becoming a gambling center rivaling Reno, Nevada in number of visitors and economic significance. Bullhead City, Arizona, Laughlin's sister city across the river, and the surrounding area are also growing and rapidly becoming a major winter recreation center. The BLM must develop strategies to enhance the delivery of commercial and public recreation services and satisfy visitor recreation needs in the Colorado River Valley. The potentials to manage and enhance recreation and tourism and develop partnerships with commercial recreation interests are many and varied in the Bullhead City area. In addition, the city of Kingman and Mohave County are highly interested in the recreation potential of the public lands. Tourism may well become the number one industry in Mohave County.

To serve visitor recreation needs, the BLM must plan for the management and long-term protection of recreation opportunities. Successful implementation of the BLM's Recreation 2000 policies can be achieved through recreation planning and management prescriptions developed in the Kingman Resource Management Plan. The BLM has received many public comments about recreational use and impacts to public lands. Potential management decisions for all resources will affect the availability and quality of public recreation opportunities.

The Kingman Resource Management Plan will establish an occupancy and camping stay limit on public lands to protect natural resources and to ensure recreation opportunities are open to all visitors. Long-term occupancy during the winter and summer recreation use seasons have created ongoing problems with constant and unauthorized wood collection, off-highway vehicle use and the illegal dumping of trash and sewage-holding tanks on public land.

The Resource Management Plan will evaluate the need for and possible location of long-term visitor use areas. Such areas must meet resource protection needs and provide visitor services, but they should not compete with private, local or other public recreation facilities.

## Needed Decisions

Which public lands in the resource area should be designated special recreation management areas and be managed to maintain and enhance their characteristic outdoor recreation opportunities and the natural settings on which these opportunities are based?

What recreational settings should be maintained for the identified recreational opportunities occurring within extensive recreation management areas? The extensive recreation management area includes all public lands, exclusive of special recreation management areas, and those settings where recreation is unstructured and dispersed and requires minimal BLM investment or regulation.

What funding and implementing priorities should be established for areas and facilities for which activity planning has been completed?

On the basis of Resource Management Plan decisions to establish more developed sites or other recreation program initiatives, what recreation activity planning priorities should the BLM establish?

## Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Changing demographics, including increasing population (working and retired) and expanding population centers and retirement communities.
- \* Potential strategies to improve the delivery of commercial and public recreation services to visitors, including partnerships with commercial, local and county recreation and tourism agencies.
- \* Existing recreation uses, use areas and facilities.
- \* Public demand for more recreation activities, settings and experiences.
- \* Capability of the public lands to provide outdoor recreation.
- \* Compatibility with resources and uses on adjacent lands.
- \* Effects of recreational uses on, or compatibility with, other resources and uses at the site.
- \* Public welfare and safety.
- \* Methods for providing handicapped access in developed recreation sites.
- \* Existing, planned and projected commercial and public recreational developments on private, county, other federal and Indian lands.
- \* Public interest and attitudes.

## ISSUE 1b: OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES

Public lands will continue to provide opportunities for the use of off-highway vehicles. Largely due to the popularity of the vehicles, proximity of users to the public lands and the extensive network of roads and navigable washes throughout the resource area, off-highway vehicle use will continue to be the fastest growing segment of outdoor recreation. As a result, more intensive management will be needed, and all public lands in the planning area will need to be designated for off-highway vehicle use or nonuse.

BLM policy, 43 CFR 8340 and Executive Orders 11644 and 11989 require all public lands to be designated open, limited or closed to off-highway vehicle use. In some locations, off-highway vehicle use is causing soil erosion, damaging cultural artifacts, creating visual scars on the landscape and disturbing wildlife habitat. In addition, many public comments addressed concern about motorized vehicle use on public land.

To continue providing space and opportunity for off-highway vehicle activities, the BLM must manage their use to avoid unacceptable environmental impacts.

## CHAPTER I

### Needed Decisions

Which public lands should be designated as open to off-highway vehicular use?

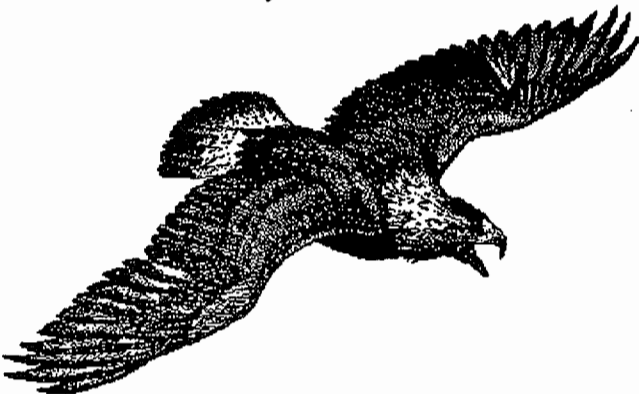
Which public lands should be designated as closed to off-highway vehicular use?

Which public lands should be limited to existing or designated roads, trails and washes for off-highway vehicular use? Where should these limited designations be further defined as to season of use, type or number of vehicles?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Level of existing use and location of areas being used by off-highway vehicles.
- \* Demand for more off-highway vehicle opportunities.
- \* Types of off-highway vehicles being used.
- \* Resources sensitive or susceptible to damage by existing or projected off-highway vehicle use and their locations.
- \* Effects of off-highway vehicle use on other resources and uses.
- \* Effects of off-highway vehicle restrictions or closures on other uses, i.e., mineral exploration, hunting, sightseeing.
- \* Reliance of off-highway vehicles on facilities mainly built for other uses such as range management or mining.
- \* BLM administrative needs.
- \* Coordination with local, state and federal agencies and Indian tribes involved in managing off-highway vehicles.
- \* Public interest and attitudes.
- \* Manageability of an area to accomplish the objectives of a designation.
- \* Public welfare and safety.



## ISSUE 2: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS

Public lands have a variety of important historic, cultural, scenic, wildlife, botanical, soil, water and recreation values. Designations for special management, such as areas of critical environmental concern, including outstanding natural areas, research natural areas and natural hazard areas, may be used to protect these values. Such designations may also be used to identify and manage areas that are hazardous to human life and property.

### Needed Decisions

Which public lands contain natural resources or hazards requiring special management attention?

What management objectives, strategies and development or use constraints need to be established?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* The importance and relevance of the areas identified by the resource specialists and nominated by members of the public or other agencies.
- \* The degree to which important resources are vulnerable or threatened by natural causes or by existing, planned or expected land and resource uses.
- \* Manageability of an area to preserve its existing or potential resources.
- \* Current and potential land uses.
- \* Effects of designation on other resources and uses.
- \* Effects of nondesignation on resources.
- \* Social and economic influences.
- \* Public interest and attitudes.
- \* Consistency with congressional designations such as wilderness and BLM designations such as extensive recreation management areas, special recreation management areas, visual resource management classifications and air quality classifications.
- \* Consistency of designations with resource plans of other federal, state and local governments and Indian tribes.
- \* Consultation with federal, state and local agencies, the scientific community and individuals.

## ISSUE 3: WILDLIFE HABITAT/THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Public lands provide one of the rarest and most diverse mosaics of wildlife habitat in the Southwest. The diversity of habitat ranges

from the lower Sonoran Desert environs at 1,000 feet elevation near Alamo Lake to the ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats in the Hualapai Mountains at 8,400 feet. Such diversity in habitat types provides for a similar diversity of federally or state-listed threatened and endangered wildlife and plant species as well as other unusual and common species.

Other uses of the public lands can damage wildlife habitat if not properly managed. Special attention is needed to restore, maintain or enhance priority species and habitats. Integration of habitat management with other resource programs requires careful planning to avoid harming these species and habitats while still allowing other compatible uses of the public lands.

## Needed Decisions

What wild species and habitat should receive management priority? Are maintenance, improvement and expansion objectives within existing management plans sufficient for special status species?

What actions should the BLM take to achieve objectives for priority species including wild equids and their habitat? Such actions would include specific habitat improvement or maintenance projects as well as management actions for the coordination of competing uses on the public lands.

Are habitat capability goals to support target populations of priority species including wild equids adequately addressed in existing habitat management and herd management area plans? Should any of these goals be updated or revised?

Do any habitat management or herd management area plans need revision? If so, which plans and in what priority?

What thresholds should be established for management changes based on monitoring objectives?

What management objectives should the BLM establish for federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species? What actions should the BLM take to improve habitat conditions and resolve resource conflicts for listed, proposed and candidate threatened and endangered species?

## Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Applicability of state and federal laws, such as the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- \* The presence and relative abundance of federally and state-listed and proposed or candidate threatened and endangered species.
- \* Existing habitat management plans and threatened and endangered species recovery plans.
- \* Potential strategies for the recovery of federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species.

- \* Goals and objectives of the BLM's general wildlife policy as stated in Fish and Wildlife 2000 and related strategic plans (desert tortoise, desert bighorn sheep, waterfowl and raptors).
- \* Input from state and federal agencies, Indian tribes and the scientific community.
- \* Species and habitat with high public or scientific interest.
- \* Amount and quality of species and habitat, including current range, key areas and potential habitat.
- \* Species population goals.
- \* Habitat management goals.
- \* Species habitat requirements.
- \* Vegetative communities and habitat condition.
- \* Effects of other resource uses.
- \* The significance of nonconsumptive and consumptive uses of wildlife.

## ISSUE 4: RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREA MANAGEMENT

Riparian-wetland areas are valuable because of their importance for watershed protection, water quality and quantity, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, threatened and endangered species, recreation opportunities, livestock management and cultural resources. Special management attention is needed to ensure that these fragile areas are protected and improved while providing for their use.

## Needed Decisions

How will the BLM achieve the goal of maintaining or improving the condition of riparian areas as outlined in Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 90s and the Arizona Riparian-Wetland Area Management Strategy?

What management decisions are necessary to assure that current and potential uses of riparian-wetland areas are compatible with the goal of maintained or improved conditions?

What actions should the BLM take to achieve these goals?

## Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Location and extent of riparian-wetland vegetation through Riparian Area Condition Evaluation inventory and interdisciplinary team studies.
- \* Condition and trend of riparian-wetland communities through Riparian Area Condition Evaluation inventory.



## CHAPTER I

- \* Type of riparian-wetland community.
- \* Hydrologic and geomorphic characteristics of streams.
- \* Vulnerability or susceptibility of a riparian-wetland community to degradation.
- \* Responsiveness or ability of a riparian-wetland community to improve through management.
- \* Resources and uses of each riparian-wetland community.
- \* Effects of other uses on riparian-wetland communities.
- \* Allotment management plans identified through range program summaries developed after grazing environmental impact statements.
- \* Opportunities for cooperative management with private landowners and other land and resource management agencies.
- \* Executive Orders 11990, Protection of Wetland Habitat, and 11988, Management of Floodplains.

### ISSUE 5: LAND TENURE

Since 1984, the BLM has carried out an active land exchange program in Mohave County to consolidate public lands into more manageable blocks, acquire valuable natural and cultural resources, improve service to the public and provide land for community expansion. Roughly 163,000 acres of private land and 107,000 acres of state land have come into public ownership in exchange for 88,000 acres of public lands. At the same time, 178,000 acres of state and 193,000 acres of private subsurface mineral estate have come into public ownership. Other opportunities still exist for landownership adjustments that would benefit local communities and management of state and public lands.

#### Needed Decisions

Which nonfederal lands should be selected for acquisition and managed for a variety of renewable and nonrenewable resource uses?

Which public lands or interests should be selected for disposal to facilitate management of public lands or meet the needs of local communities?

#### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Land and resource management efficiency.
- \* Benefits to the public.
- \* Effects on other resources and uses.
- \* Surrounding landownership patterns, i.e., well-blocked public lands.
- \* Adjacent land uses.
- \* High value of public resources.
- \* Need for public and administrative access.
- \* Selecting tracts that meet required sale criteria and:
  - are difficult and uneconomical to manage,
  - are no longer needed for their original purpose or
  - will serve important public purposes if disposed of.
- \* Need for flexibility in boundaries to make minor adjustments.

Priority for acquisitions will be those areas needed to:

- \* bring under federal administration lands with important cultural, recreational, scenic, wildlife, watershed/riparian-wetland, soil and botanical values best managed for the public benefit and protected as public land;
- \* ensure the survival or recovery of special status animal or plant species;
- \* eliminate surface and subsurface inholdings within designated wilderness;
- \* provide for access to large blocks of federal land and
- \* consolidate surface and subsurface ownership in areas identified for retention.

When selecting lands for disposal, priority will be given to:

- \* public lands needed to meet the needs of local, county and state governments or individuals;
- \* public lands whose size, location or other physical characteristics make them difficult or uneconomical for the BLM to manage and
- \* public lands whose disposal will resolve unintentional unauthorized occupancy.

### ISSUE 6: POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SALABLE, LOCATABLE AND LEASABLE MINERALS

The minerals industry has had a long and profitable relationship with communities and citizens of those portions of Mohave, Yavapai and Coconino counties within the resource area boundaries. Mountain ranges and intervening valleys throughout the area contain a wealth of minerals, including common variety salable minerals such as sand and gravel, building stone, common variety clays, quarry rock, cinder and decorative rock. Minerals locatable under the General Mining Law of 1872 and also found in minable amounts are the precious metals gold, silver and (geologic conditions indicate the potential for) platinum. Other minerals listed in approximate relative order of occurrence are copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten,

manganese, uranium, mercury, rare earths, vanadium and beryllium. Some of the more important industrial minerals are brucite, magnesite, magnesium-rich smectite clay, clinoptilolite and mordenite zeolites, fluor spar, vermiculite, perlite and feldspar. Semiprecious gems such as fire agate, beryls, spessartite and grossularite garnets and gem quality jaspers are also found in the resource area. The only known leasable mineral is sodium.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 all direct the BLM to actively encourage and facilitate the development of public land mineral resources by private industry to satisfy local and national needs and provide for economically and environmentally sound exploration, extraction and reclamation. This policy promotes multiple use of the public lands and recognizes that mineral exploration and development can occur while ensuring protection of other resource uses.

## Needed Decisions

What actions should the BLM take to ensure the development of mineral resources?

Which lands should remain available for salable, locatable and leasable mineral development?

Which mechanisms other than withdrawal of lands from mineral entry or production should be used to limit impacts of mining to other resources?

## Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Relative mineral potential boundaries prepared from published and unpublished geological and mining data, personal contacts and professional experience.
- \* The approximate boundaries, types and amounts of potentially valuable salable, locatable and leasable minerals.
- \* The relative importance of mineral commodities to local, state and national interests.
- \* The rarity of individual mineral commodities and their relative value to consumers.
- \* The value of salable mineral commodities to local communities.
- \* Mineral occurrence and uses, as related to new and historic products.
- \* Sensitive resources and needs that conflict with mineral potential areas and the basis for their sensitivity.
- \* Probable type of mining method in each mineral potential area to allow impacts to sensitive resources to be evaluated.
- \* Strategic stockpile minerals.

- \* Industrial standards for mineral operations on a commodity-specific basis and standard stipulations for a given type of operation.
- \* Existing BLM policy and guidance.

## MANAGEMENT CONCERN 1: AIR QUALITY

Under the Clean Air Act of 1977 and 1990 amendments, public lands were given Class II air quality status. This classification allows for moderate deterioration of air quality associated with moderate, well-controlled industrial and population growth. Some activities on public lands may degrade air quality, but activities must comply with Clean Air Act standards.

### Needed Decisions

What management goals should the BLM establish for land uses to help maintain or improve air quality in the area? Are special actions needed to prevent air quality degradation?

What actions should the BLM take to achieve these goals?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Current levels of attainment of air quality standards of the Clean Air Act.
- \* Environmental Protection Agency air quality standards for Arizona.
- \* Current and future land uses that may affect air quality.
- \* Effects of prescribed burning on air quality.

## MANAGEMENT CONCERN 2: ACCESS

Much of the resource area remains in a checkerboard pattern of intermingled public, private and state lands, and the public may often gain access to public lands only by crossing state or private lands. In many cases, the public has no legal right to use roads on private and state land, and the landowner can cut off access. Lack of legal access can cause problems with the administration of the public lands.



### Needed Decision

What actions should the BLM take to provide or acquire access to public lands?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Existing access.
- \* Public needs for access.
- \* Administrative needs for access.
- \* Effects of access on existing resources and uses.
- \* Compatibility with adjoining land uses.
- \* Use and management of the public lands.

### MANAGEMENT CONCERN 3: SEGREGATIONS, CLASSIFICATIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The BLM and other federal agencies have used segregations, classifications and withdrawals to set aside lands for special uses and to protect existing high-value resources from uses which may cause undue damage. Existing actions need to be analyzed to determine if they are still valid and are accomplishing their goals.

### Needed Decisions

Which land segregations, classifications and withdrawals should be terminated and the lands opened to multiple use?

What areas should be protected through segregation, classification or withdrawal?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* The rationale for establishing the original classifications.
- \* Changing classifications that no longer enhance resource management.
- \* Dropping classifications that would no longer accomplish their stated purposes.
- \* Revoking withdrawals that are no longer needed for their intended purposes.
- \* Reducing the size of withdrawals determined to encumber more land than is needed to accomplish their intended purposes.

- \* Developing segregations for lands with sensitive resources needing protection.

### MANAGEMENT CONCERN 4: UTILITY CORRIDORS AND COMMUNICATION SITES

The private sector uses public lands for a variety of purposes, including powerlines, oil, gas and coal pipelines and telecommunication sites. Authorization of these uses takes careful planning to ensure that other resources are not significantly harmed. Section 503 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act requires that in order to minimize adverse environmental impacts and a proliferation of separate rights-of-way, corridors will be used to the extent practical. Designation of corridors is done in response to the Western Utility Study identifying present and future lines and is an attempt to keep these utilities in a limited area, eliminating unnecessary and undue degradation to lands.

### Needed Decisions

Which public lands should be designated right-of-way corridors, communication sites, avoidance areas and exclusion areas?

Which existing public land transportation and utility corridors should not be designated right-of-way corridors upon plan approval?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Evaluating existing right-of-way routes and communication sites for locating future facilities.
- \* Endeavoring to authorize rights-of-way and communication sites in locations that cause the least impacts to important resources (e.g., erosive soils, threatened and endangered species, critical wildlife habitat and scenic areas).
- \* Evaluating suitability of a communication site from a technical engineering standpoint.
- \* Establishing a standard width of two miles for corridors, unless the protection of critical resources requires a narrower width.
- \* Social and economic influences and impacts.

### MANAGEMENT CONCERN 5: VISUAL RESOURCES

The BLM has a stewardship responsibility to identify and protect visual values on public lands. Visual Resource Management objectives (classes) are developed through the Resource Management Plan process for all public lands. The Visual Resource Management system provides a way to qualify, describe, rate, measure and mitigate the potential visual impacts to an acceptable level. Conscientiously applied, the Visual Resource Management system helps managers make faster, better and less controversial resource allocation decisions.

Since 1982, when Visual Resource Management classes were assigned to the Kingman Resource Area's public lands, much land within the more scenic areas has been acquired through exchange. Public awareness and appreciation have greatly increased in respect to the scenic values of wilderness areas, riparian-wetland areas and other expanses of topographically imposing terrain. The BLM needs to update and refine the visual resource evaluation data and management schemes within the resource area.

### Needed Decisions

Which public lands should be designated as Visual Resource Management Class II, Class III or Class IV?

### Planning Criteria

To arrive at the Visual Resource Management class designations called for in the question listed above, the BLM will.

- \* Consider the Visual Resource Management inventories of management framework plans and determine if these Visual Resource Management class designations relate to present and predicted future management goals.
- \* Inventory and delineate "scenery units" for all public lands, ensuring that these units coincide with regional physiographic provinces and the visually recognizable subdivisions of these provinces.
- \* Consider the increase in public awareness of BLM programs and recreational opportunities during the years since the present Visual Resource Management system was adopted.

## MANAGEMENT CONCERN 6: CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Cultural and paleontological resources form an important link with the past. Understanding this link will help the BLM plan for the future. The BLM manages cultural and paleontological resources to gain scientific and historic information, to protect sociocultural, educational, recreational and other public values and to maintain the resources in their present condition or mitigate damage. The Resource Management Plan presents an opportunity to set direction for managing of these resources on public lands.

### Needed Decisions

What goals should the BLM establish for cultural and paleontological resources management?

What actions should the BLM take to achieve these goals?



### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and other laws, regulations, policies and guidelines;
- \* Relative importance and sensitivity of known and projected cultural and paleontological resources.
- \* Geographic distribution and density of cultural and paleontological resources.
- \* Feasibility of attaining cultural and paleontological resource management objectives.
- \* Need or desirability of management objectives.
- \* Threats to cultural and paleontological resources.
- \* Concerns of local Native American tribes.
- \* Public interest and attitudes.
- \* Effects of cultural and paleontological resource management on other resources and uses.

## MANAGEMENT CONCERN 7: WATERSHED PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

Soil and watershed protection is one of the BLM's major responsibilities. Soils are important to vegetation maintenance for all dependent resources such as wildlife, livestock, recreation and threatened and endangered species. Reducing soil erosion, stabilizing watersheds and maintaining and improving productivity are important for protecting downstream facilities through flood control. Maintaining water quality is critical to the well-being of the environment, the public and many BLM programs.

### Needed Decisions

What areas should receive special management prescriptions to protect high watershed values?

What type of activities should be allowed on fragile or critical watersheds?

What management techniques should be employed to protect and enhance watershed values?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Watershed condition and trend.
- \* Resources, uses and any possible conflicts between them.

## CHAPTER I

- \* Monitoring plans to assess impacts of resource uses on watershed condition.
- \* Need to focus on watersheds with particular concerns for erosion control or enhancement of riparian-wetland values.
- \* Effects of public land watershed management on urban development.
- \* Need for maintaining existing erosion control structures or building new ones.
- \* Effectiveness of structures and land treatments.
- \* Coordination with state and local governments, other agencies and downstream water users.
- \* Need for maintaining and enhancing existing watershed rehabilitation projects.
- \* Identification of saline soils.
- \* Need to focus on watersheds that have potential for increasing the salinity of the Colorado River.
- \* Correlation between intensive grazing management and watershed condition.
- \* Existing activity plans and the continued future development and environmental impact statement implementation of these plans as a primary means of improving watershed condition and trend.

### MANAGEMENT CONCERN 8: VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

Vegetation is an integral part of an ecosystem, and its management will affect the health of the total environment. Careful consideration must be given to potential treatment practices used, threatened and endangered species, visual resources and all existing uses when setting goals for managing vegetation status.

#### Needed Decisions

What management practices should the BLM use to improve vegetative cover and composition?

#### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Present vegetation and general soils data in assessing ecological status relative to stated goals for land uses.
- \* Potential of the site to produce at the level stated in desired goals.
- \* Existing and potential resources and uses.
- \* The desired plant communities for major ecological sites and sites in special emphasis areas.
- \* Suitability of treatments.
- \* Need to maintain or enhance existing project treatment areas.
- \* Long-term manageability of project areas.
- \* Allotment management plans and habitat management plans.
- \* Laws, policy and manual guidance.
- \* Compatibility with adjacent land uses.
- \* Input from state and federal agencies and the scientific community.

### MANAGEMENT CONCERN 9: FORAGE ALLOCATION - ACQUIRED LANDS

The proper allocation of forage is critical to maintaining vegetation and watershed values in a healthy condition. The needs of all uses and important resources such as threatened and endangered species, soil stability and water quality must be carefully considered.

#### Needed Decisions

What forage allocations should be made on acquired lands where previous allocations were not made?

#### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Existing grazing regulations qualifying permittees.
- \* The need for survey information measuring available forage for areas acquired from outside current management boundaries.
- \* Rangeland monitoring as the recognized procedure for adjusting all animal numbers to assure a proper level of use in providing for the needs of all species.
- \* Historic and present livestock use.
- \* Goals for managing wild and free-roaming horses and burros.
- \* Goals for populations of important wildlife species, such as desert bighorn sheep, desert tortoise, Hualapai Mexican vole and bald eagle.
- \* Existing allotment management plans, habitat management plans and herd management area plans.
- \* Other resources susceptible to damage, such as riparian-wetland areas.

## MANAGEMENT CONCERN 10: EPHEMERAL LICENSING IN THREATENED AND ENDANGERED HABITATS

Special status species sharing their limited habitats with livestock, wildlife, wild horses or burros may compete for food, water, cover and space. Palatable special status plants may suffer loss of vigor or direct mortality if grazed at the wrong times. The BLM must consider the critical needs of rare plants or animals on the public lands to comply with existing regulations and policies concerning special status species.

### Needed Decisions

Which methods should the BLM use in ephemeral and supplemental licensing of livestock to ensure continued availability of adequate forage and habitat for special status species and to ensure that special status plants are not overutilized?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Existing habitat management plans.
- \* Input from state and federal agencies and the scientific community.
- \* Amount and quality of species and habitats, including current distribution, key areas and potential habitat.
- \* Species population goals and habitat requirements.
- \* The significance of consumptive and nonconsumptive uses of wildlife.
- \* Providing forage for livestock.
- \* Effects of other resource uses.
- \* Similar management programs in existence elsewhere in the BLM.
- \* Existing regulations, policies and guidance (Desert Tortoise Rangewide Plan, Arizona Desert Tortoise Implementation Strategy, Interagency Desert Tortoise Management Plan).
- \* General needs of the users.
- \* Proper range management principles as outlined in existing allotment management plans.
- \* Existing ephemeral classifications.



## MANAGEMENT CONCERN 11: VEGETATIVE PRODUCTS

Firewood and live plants such as yuccas, Joshua trees and cacti are in great public demand and should be removed from public lands only under managed and controlled conditions. The BLM needs to inventory its fuelwood and yucca and plan for a sustained yield.

### Needed Decisions

On which public lands should firewood cutting be allowed?

On which public lands should the harvest of *Yucca schidigera* be allowed?

What stipulations should be imposed on the harvest?

When should permits for protected plant species be issued?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Vegetation types suitable for firewood cutting.
- \* Present and future demand for firewood.
- \* Levels of harvest most compatible with sustained yield.
- \* Harvest areas and levels having the least impact on other resources, such as wildlife and threatened and endangered species.
- \* Need to maintain timber stands for non-forest product uses.
- \* Competition between an area's suitability for fuelwood cutting and its ability to provide forage for livestock and wildlife through vegetation management practices.
- \* Current and potential land uses.
- \* Demand for *Yucca schidigera*.
- \* Effects of harvest on *Yucca schidigera* populations and other land uses.
- \* Laws, regulations and policies regarding protected plant species.
- \* Coordination with other federal and state agencies.
- \* Need to salvage protected plant species before surface disturbance.
- \* Need for collection permits for scientific and educational purposes.

## CHAPTER I

### MANAGEMENT CONCERN 12: PUBLIC INTEREST IN WATER ON PUBLIC LANDS

Water is often the limiting factor to the use of public lands in the arid Southwest. Demand by water users, ranchers, recreationists, miners, hunters and municipalities is increasing, and conflicts may arise. Waters of the public lands must be legally and administratively protected and apportioned.

#### Needed Decisions

Where should the BLM focus efforts to secure instream flows for riparian-wetland, fisheries, wildlife, wilderness and recreation purposes?

Should the BLM continue to manage special designation areas, such as unique waters, to maintain or protect the public's interest in water? Should more water quality designations be made?

#### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Locating and measuring water sources on public lands (with special emphasis on acquired lands).
- \* Beneficial uses and relative importance of individual water sources.
- \* Maintaining instream flows for water-dependent resources for selected streams.
- \* Coordinating with other federal and state agencies and downstream water users.
- \* State of Arizona and federal water quality standards.
- \* State of Arizona and BLM policies governing water rights appropriations.

### MANAGEMENT CONCERN 13: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT)

Hazardous materials pose an everyday threat to public lands and land users and create management and liability problems for the BLM. Hazardous material impacts come from a variety of authorized and unauthorized public land uses.

#### Needed Decisions

What sites contain potential hazardous materials?

What sites have characteristics making them likely to be used for disposal of hazardous materials in the future?

#### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the

following.

- \* Public lands adjoining private lands that use hazardous materials to process ore.
- \* Active mills on public lands that use hazardous materials to process ore under the mining laws.
- \* Transportation routes -- public lands adjoining interstate transportation systems that are susceptible to accidental spilling and illegal dumping of hazardous materials.
- \* Sanitary landfills.
- \* Pipelines.
- \* Voltage transformers that use polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) as a coolant.
- \* Any public lands that could be used for illegal drug laboratories.
- \* Pesticides and fertilizers used on agricultural lands, on or near public lands. Such chemicals may be removed in floodwaters or accumulate in groundwater and contaminate drainages and waterways.
- \* Abandoned explosives on or near old mines.
- \* Natural leaching of mine workings, dumps and tailings.

### MANAGEMENT CONCERN 14: NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION

The BLM has the responsibility to comply with federal and state laws and regulations concerning non-point source pollution. Being diffuse and difficult to measure, such pollution could affect large areas.



### Needed Decisions

Which activities will be allowed next to or in streams?

What procedures should be used to measure non-point source pollution on public lands?

Which Best Management Practices will be implemented to control non-point source pollution in designated areas?

### Planning Criteria

To answer the questions listed above, the BLM will consider the following.

- \* Potential impacts to on-site and downstream resources.
- \* Coordination with other agencies.
- \* Monitoring the effectiveness of Best Management Practices to control non-point source pollution on public lands.
- \* The Clean Water Act Amendment of 1989, Section 319, Non-point Source Management Programs.

### Issues Considered but Not Analyzed

Some issues identified during the scoping process were dropped because of new information obtained later.

The establishment of long-term visitor areas was a subissue under recreation. It was dropped because the Bullhead City and Golden Shores areas have adequate commercial areas. These areas are expanded or new ones developed as the need increases.

The need for camping limits on public lands was another subissue under recreation. The need was fulfilled in November 1989 when the Phoenix District established a 14-day limit set by a notice in the Federal Register published on November 8, 1989.

The designation of special management areas is another issue. Several areas were identified by the public, other agencies, resource specialists and management and later dropped. The Mount Wilson area was dropped because the area's desert bighorn sheep habitat was not threatened and the Mount Wilson Wilderness Area provides adequate protection. The desert mountain meadows were dropped because several are in communication sites and the Hualapai Mountain County Park. The other is within the Wabayuma Peak Wilderness Area, which will provide adequate protection.

